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GLACIAL WATERS
IN THE
BLACK AND MOHAWK VALLEYS

H. L. FAIRCHILD

1909

LEGEND

MORAINES

- Till and kame
- Kame

GLACIAL STREAM CHANNELS

- Channel with both banks preserved
- Channel with one bank only, the other bank having been the ice
- Channel hypothetical, or with indefinite borders

DELTAS OR SANDPLAINS

- Herkimer lake
- Forestport lake
- Schoharie lake
- Port Leyden lake
- Amsterdam lake
- Iroquois lake

WAVE-WORK OF LAKE IROQUOIS

- Bars and spits
- Cliffs

INTERPRETATION

COMPARE MAPS, PLATES 13-17

This district, at the head of both the Black and Mohawk valleys, contains records of all the glacial lake history of the Mohawk basin, from Herkimer lake down to Iroquois. The northern edge of the ice tongue (see plate 13) had a trend northwest to southeast. The heavy moraines and the channels mark the positions of the ice margin. With the slow backing away of the ice front, southwestward, stream and delta features were produced in connection with all the Mohawk waters.

The heavy broken line denotes the south boundary of the Black river basin. In that basin the Forestport sandplains correlate with the Remsen outlet: the Port Leyden plains with the Booneville or Lansing kill outlet.

The Kame-Moraine areas are only partially indicated.

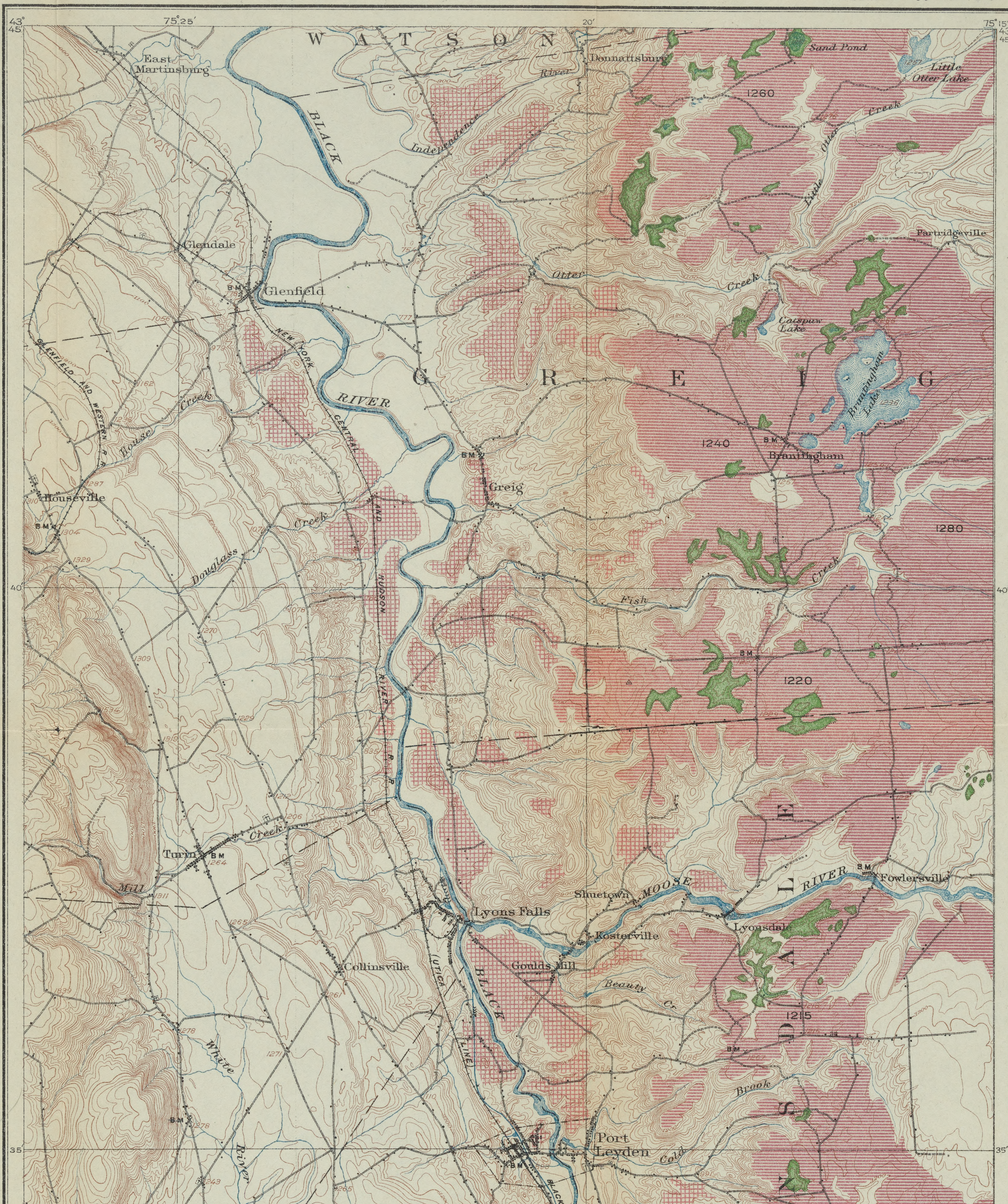
Scale $\frac{1}{62\,500}$

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.



GLACIAL WATERS
IN THE
BLACK VALLEY

H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

LEGEND

DELTAS OR SANDPLAINS

▤ *Port Leyden lake*
▦ *Glenfield lake*

KETTLES IN SANDPLAINS

🟩

INTERPRETATION

COMPARE MAPS, PLATES 15-17

The steep slopes of the east side of the valley are the delta sands, eroded by present agencies. Only the more prominent of the Glenfield lake terraces are indicated.

The apparent terraces on the west wall of the valley are rock (limestone) benches, with little drift and slight lake deposits.

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

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GLACIAL WATERS IN THE BLACK AND ONTARIO VALLEYS

H. L. FAIRCHILD

1909

LEGEND

GLACIAL STREAM CHANNELS

- 🟩 *Channel with both banks preserved*
- 🟩 *Channel with south bank only, the north bank having been the ice*
- ▨ *Channel hypothetical, or with indefinite borders*

DELTAS

- ▦ *Glenfield lake*
- ▨ *Iroquois lake*
- ▨ *Rodman (local) lake*

WAVE-WORK OF LAKE IROQUOIS

- 🟥 *Bars and spits*
- 🟥 *Cliffs*

INTERPRETATION

COMPARE MAPS, PLATES 16-17

The channels in the town of Harrisburg carried the waters of the glacial lake in the Deer valley eastward into Glenfield lake. All the other channels carried the falling waters westward around into lake Iroquois. The Iroquois shoreline is undetermined in the valley of Black river.

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

GLACIAL WATERS
IN THE
MOHAWK VALLEY
H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

LEGEND

GLACIAL STREAM CHANNELS

🟩	*Channel with both banks preserved*
▨	*Channel hypothetical, or with indefinite borders*

DRUMLINS

🟥

INTERPRETATION
COMPARE MAPS, PLATES 11-13

These two channels were the outlets of the earliest glacial waters, the Adirondack waters and Herkimer lake.

The drumlins in this district, of which only a few are indicated, show westward flow of the later ice in the Mohawk valley.

The heavy broken line is the divide between Mohawk and Susquehanna drainage.

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

½ 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

GLACIAL WATERS
IN THE
MOHAWK AND HUDSON VALLEYS
H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

LEGEND

GLACIAL STREAM CHANNELS

🟩	*Channel with both banks preserved*
🟩	*Channel with one bank only, the other bank having been the ice*
▨	*Channel hypothetical, or with indefinite borders*

DELTAS OR LAKE PLAINS

🟥	*Deposits in lake Albany*

INTERPRETATION
COMPARE MAPS, PLATES 14-17

The channels were cut by the later glacial outflow from the Mohawk basin; lake Schoharie having outlet along the face of the Helderberg scarp, west of Albany; lake Amsterdam having its outlet on the Rotterdam salient, west of Schenectady.
The boundaries of lake Albany deposits are somewhat hypothetic. Many of the dune hills which were piled high above the lake plain are not distinguished from the lacustrine deposits. The lake plains continue north to Ballston and beyond.
The heavy broken line is the divide between the Schoharie and Hudson valleys.

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

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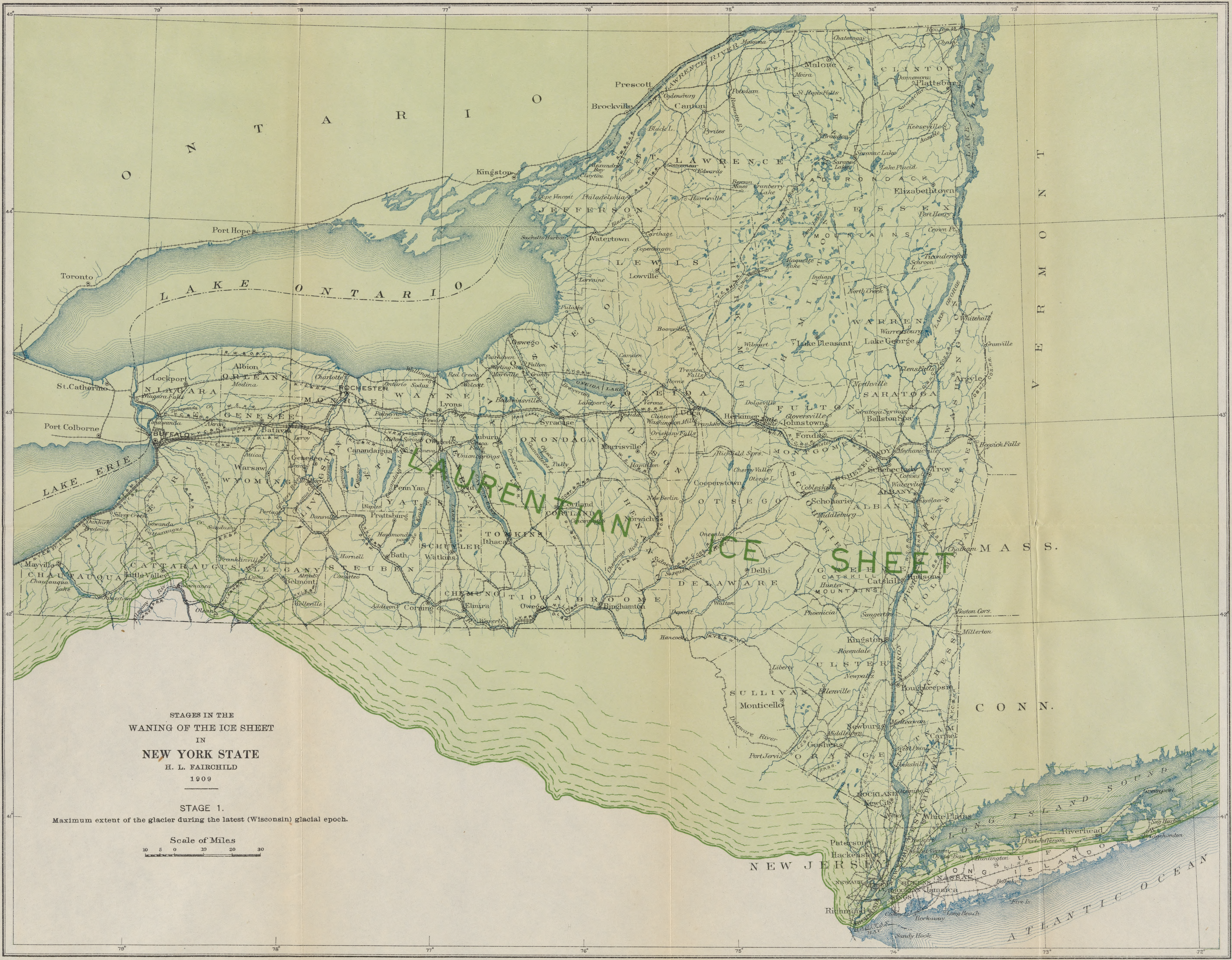
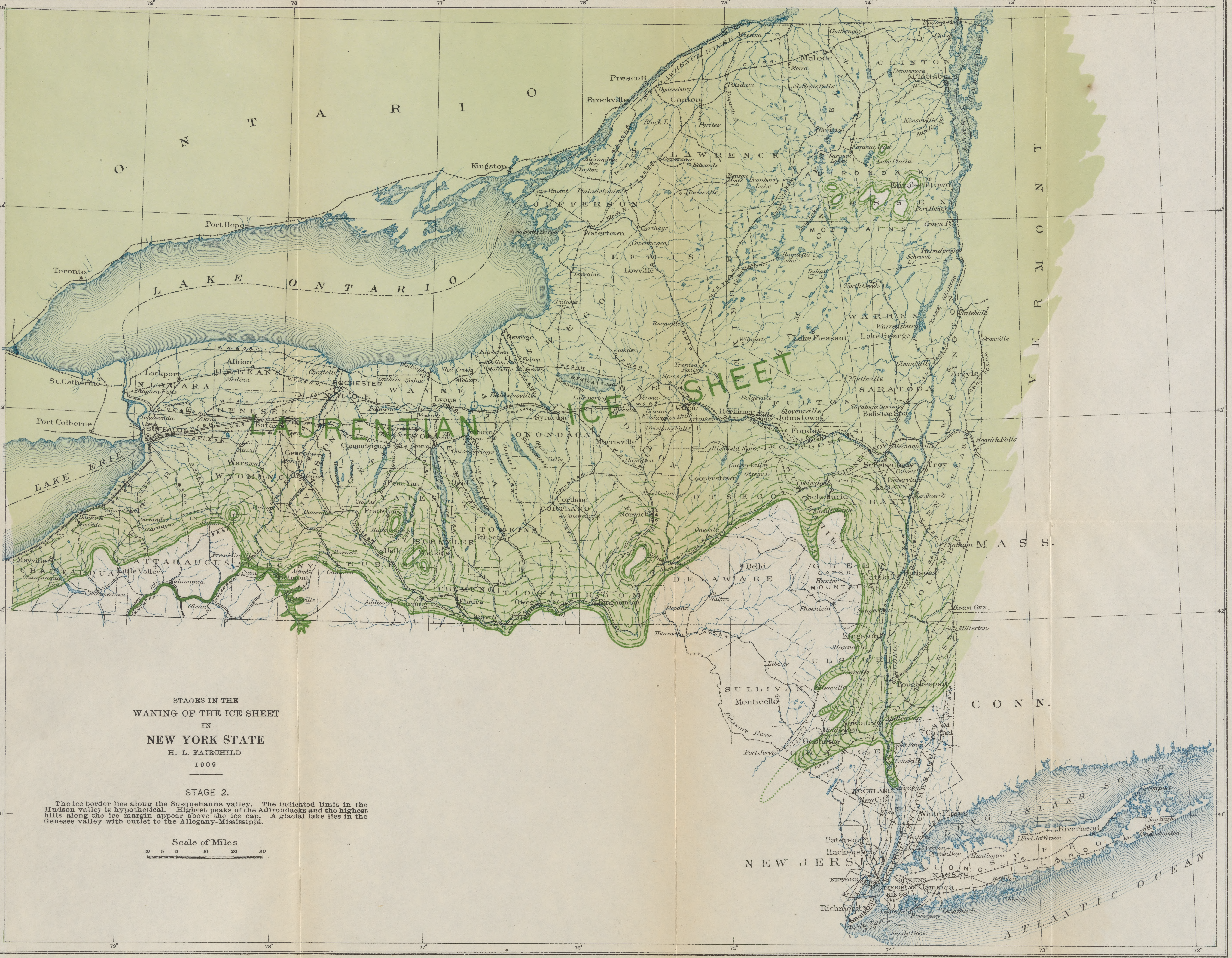
BULLETIN 160 PLATE 9



STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN
NEW YORK STATE
H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

STAGE 1.
Maximum extent of the glacier during the latest (Wisconsin) glacial epoch.

Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30

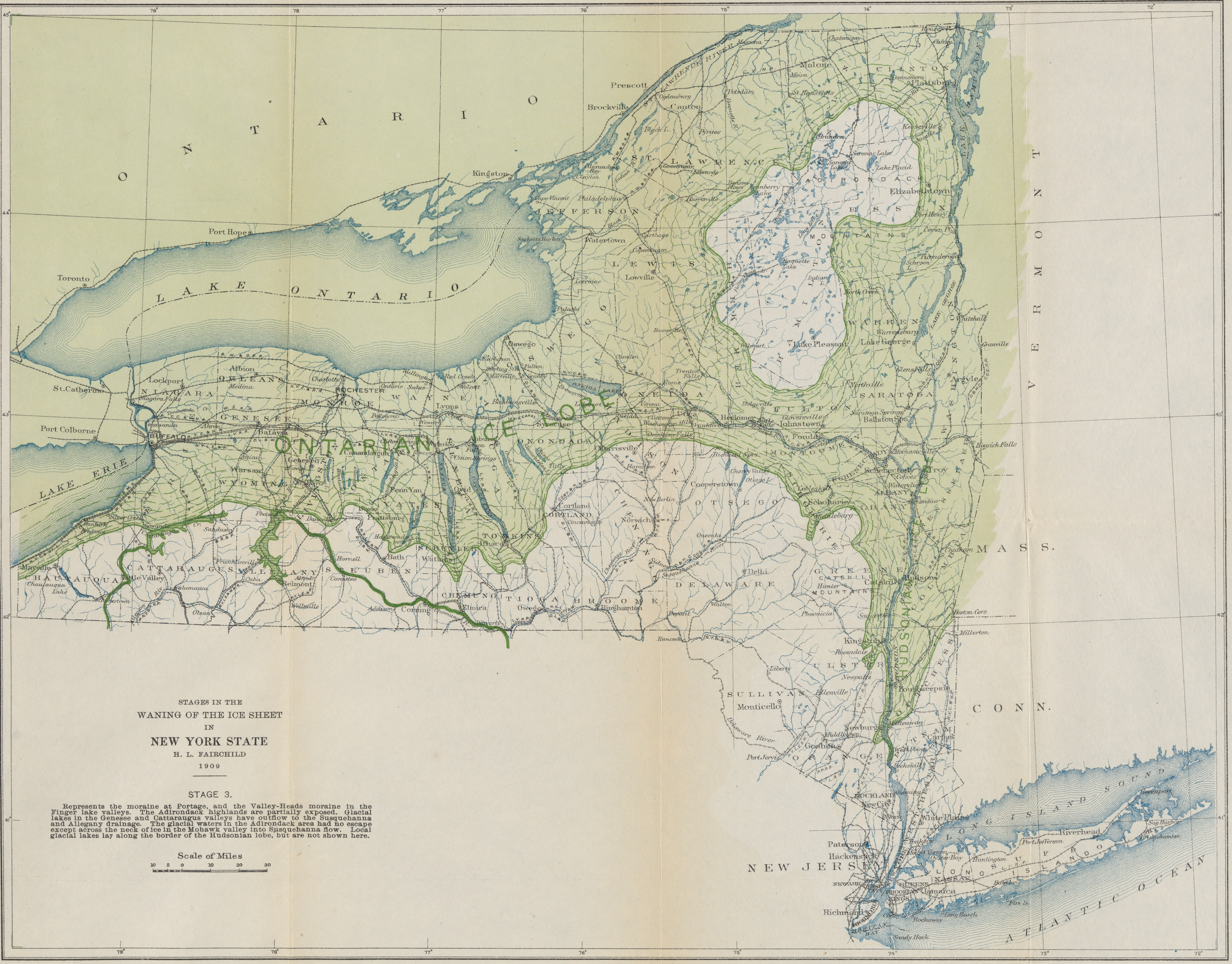


STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN
NEW YORK STATE
H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

STAGE 2.

The ice border lies along the Susquehanna valley. The indicated limit in the Hudson valley is hypothetical. Highest peaks of the Adirondacks and the highest hills along the ice margin appear above the ice cap. A glacial lake lies in the Genesee valley with outlet to the Allegany-Mississippi.

Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30



STAGES IN THE WANING OF THE ICE SHEET IN NEW YORK STATE

H. L. FAIRCHILD

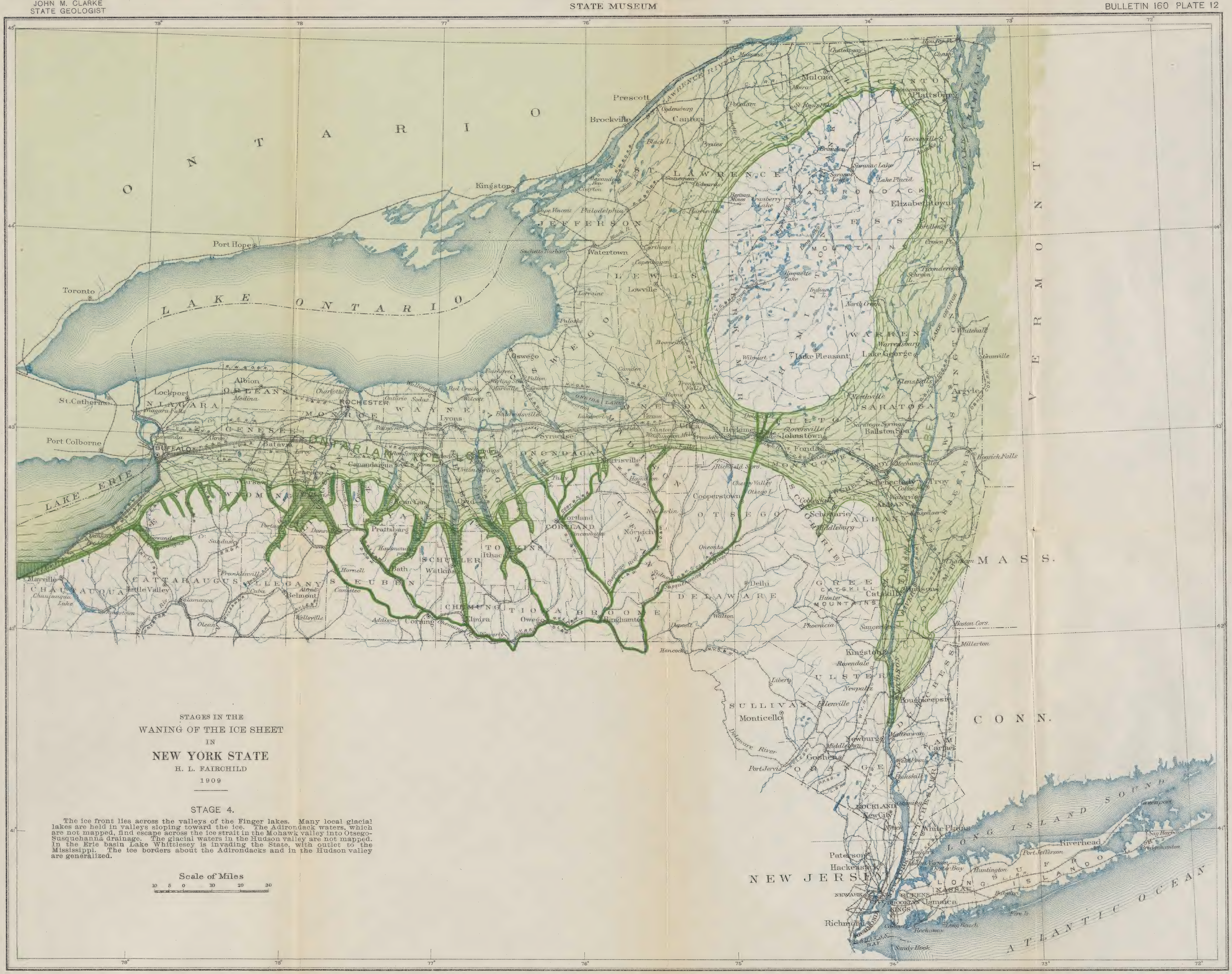
1909

STAGE 3.

Represents the moraine at Portage, and the Valley-Heads moraine in the Finger lake valleys. The Adirondack highlands are partially exposed. Glacial lakes in the Genesee and Cattaraugus valleys have outflow to the Susquehanna and Allegany drainage. The glacial waters in the Adirondack area had no escape except across the neck of ice in the Mohawk valley into Susquehanna flow. Local glacial lakes lay along the border of the Hudsonian lobe, but are not shown here.

Scale of Miles

10 5 0 10 20 30



STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN

NEW YORK STATE

H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

STAGE 4.

The ice front lies across the valleys of the Finger lakes. Many local glacial lakes are held in valleys sloping toward the ice. The Adirondack waters, which are not mapped, find escape across the ice strait in the Mohawk valley into Otsego-Susquehanna drainage. The glacial waters in the Hudson valley are not mapped. In the Erie basin Lake Whittlesey is invading the State, with outlet to the Mississippi. The ice borders about the Adirondacks and in the Hudson valley are generalized.

Scale of Miles

10 5 0 10 20 30

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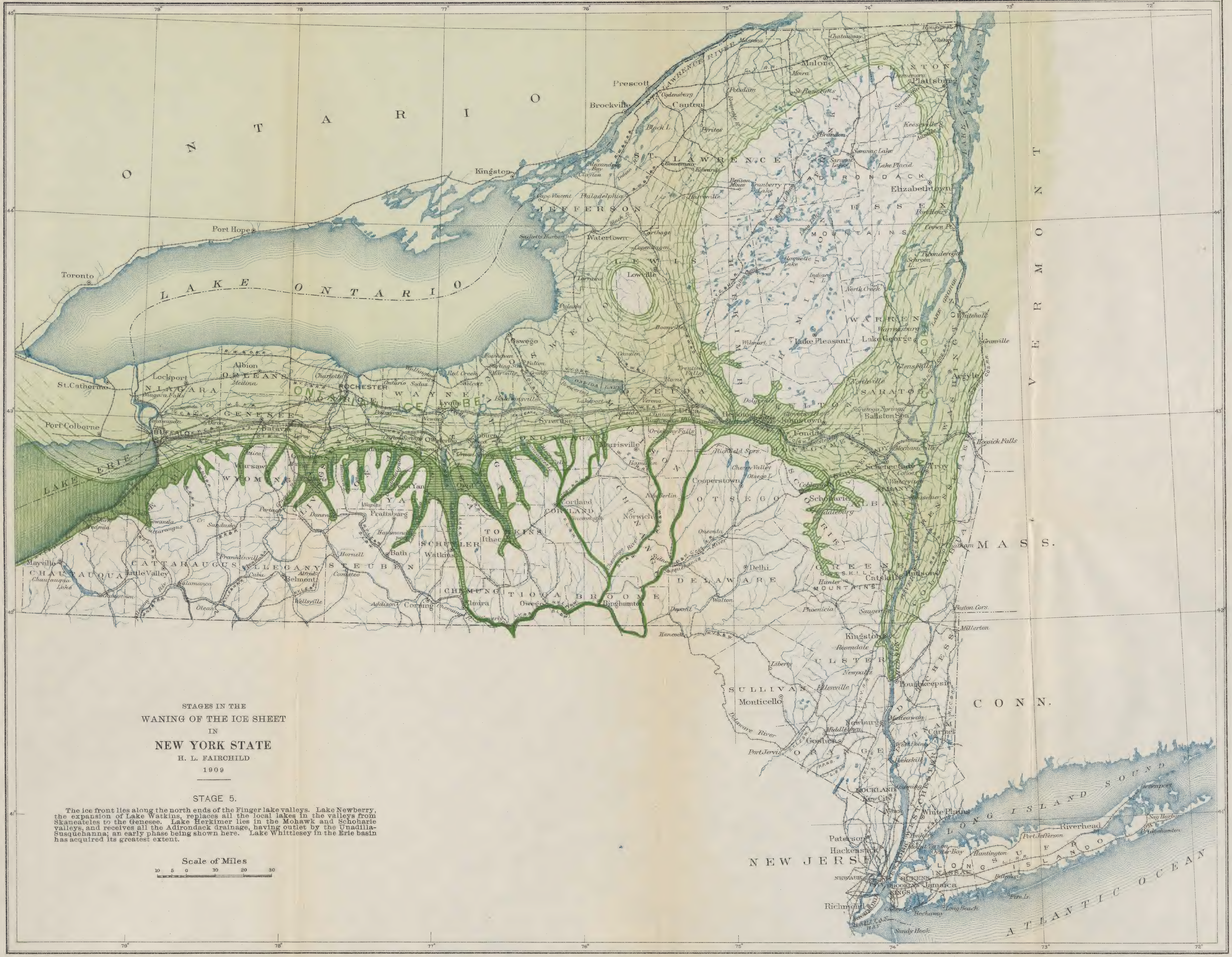
BULLETIN 160 PLATE 13

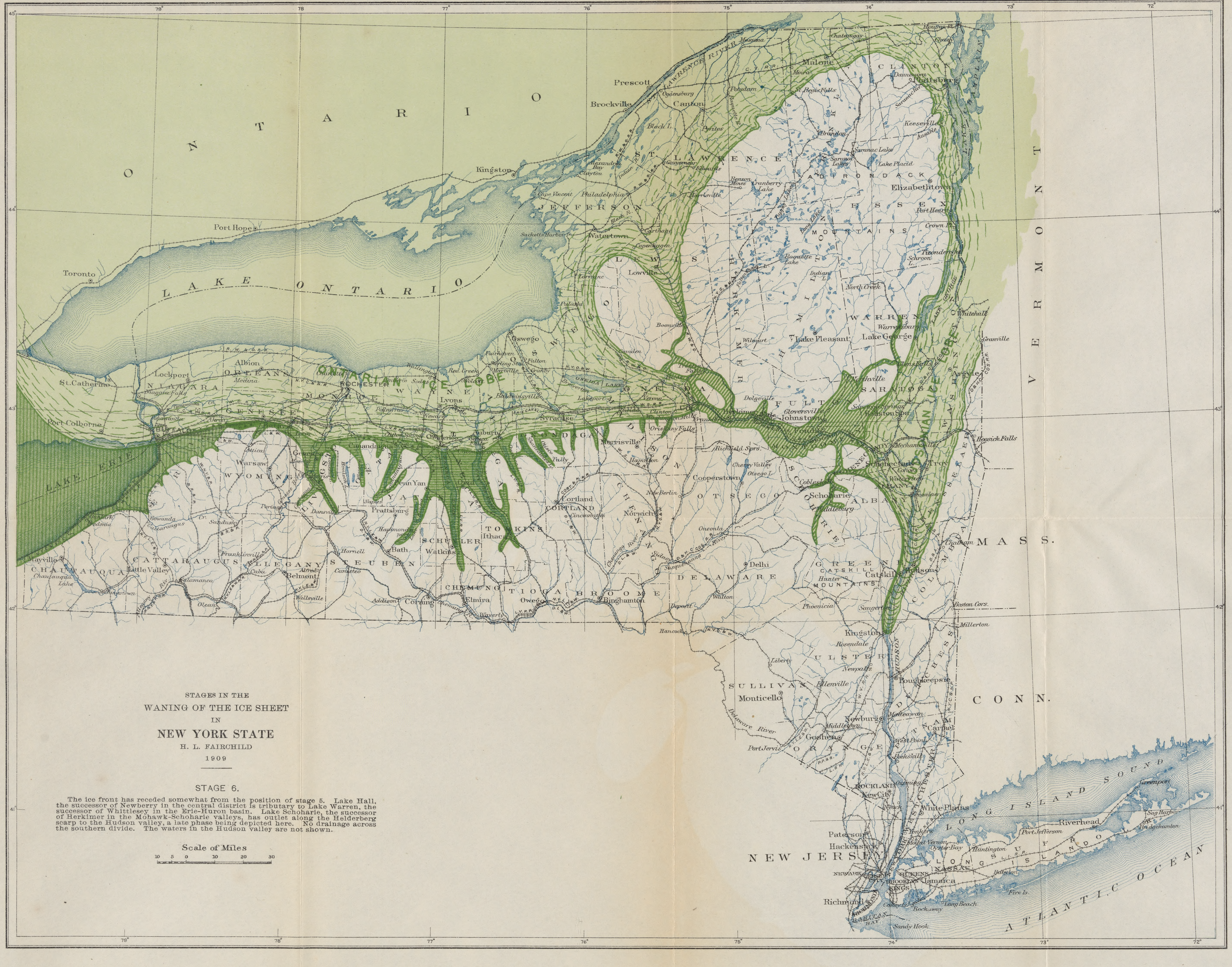


STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN
NEW YORK STATE
H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

STAGE 5.

The ice front lies along the north ends of the Finger lake valleys. Lake Newberry, the expansion of Lake Watkins, replaces all the local lakes in the valleys from Skaneateles to the Genesee. Lake Herkimer lies in the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys, and receives all the Adirondack drainage, having outlet by the Unadilla-Susquehanna; an early phase being shown here. Lake Whittlesey in the Erie basin has acquired its greatest extent.

Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30



STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN

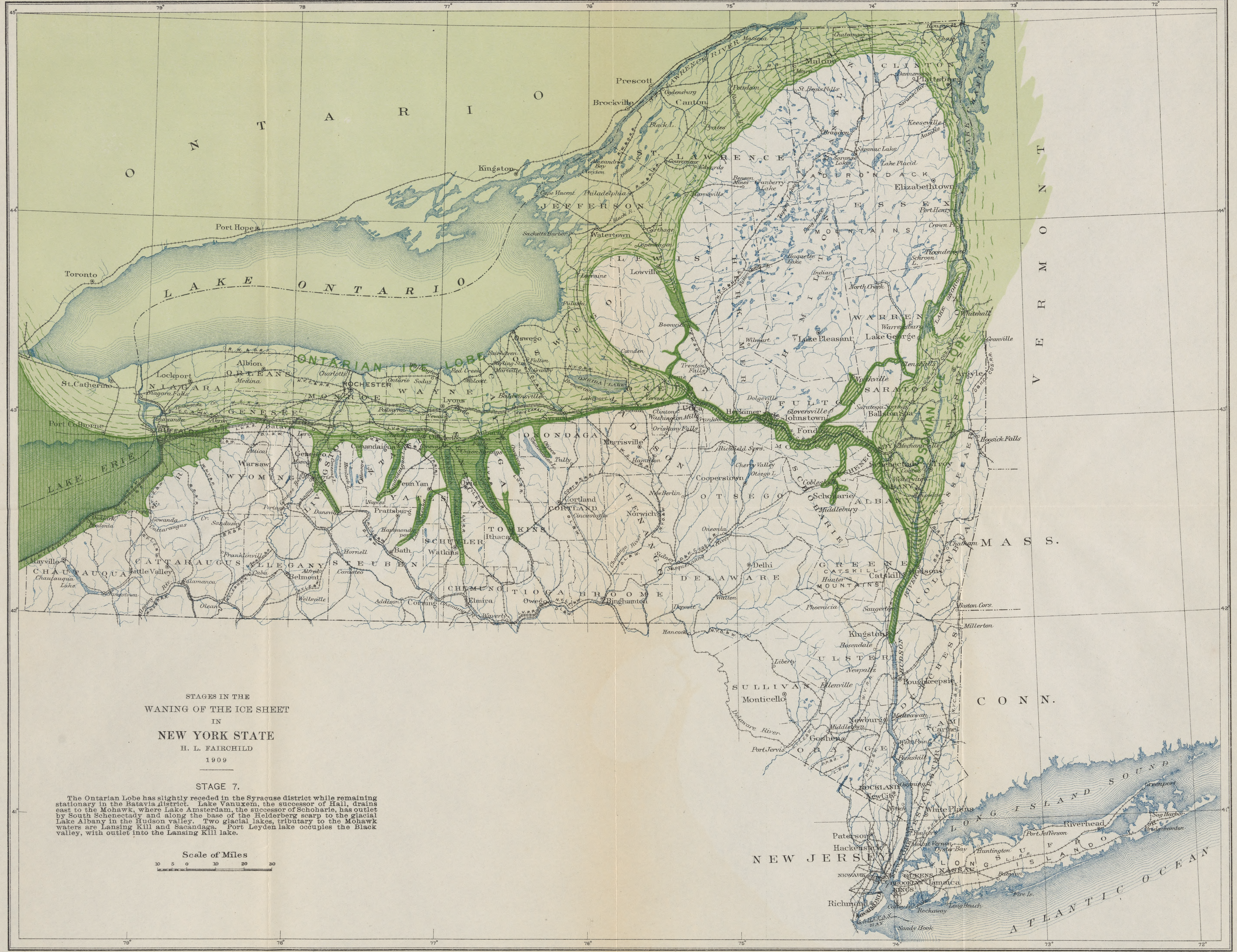
NEW YORK STATE

H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

STAGE 6.

The ice front has receded somewhat from the position of stage 5. Lake Hall, the successor of Newberry in the central district is tributary to Lake Warren, the successor of Whittlesey in the Erie-Huron basin. Lake Schoharie, the successor of Herkimer in the Mohawk-Schoharie valleys, has outlet along the Helderberg scarp to the Hudson valley, a late phase being depicted here. No drainage across the southern divide. The waters in the Hudson valley are not shown.

Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30



STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN

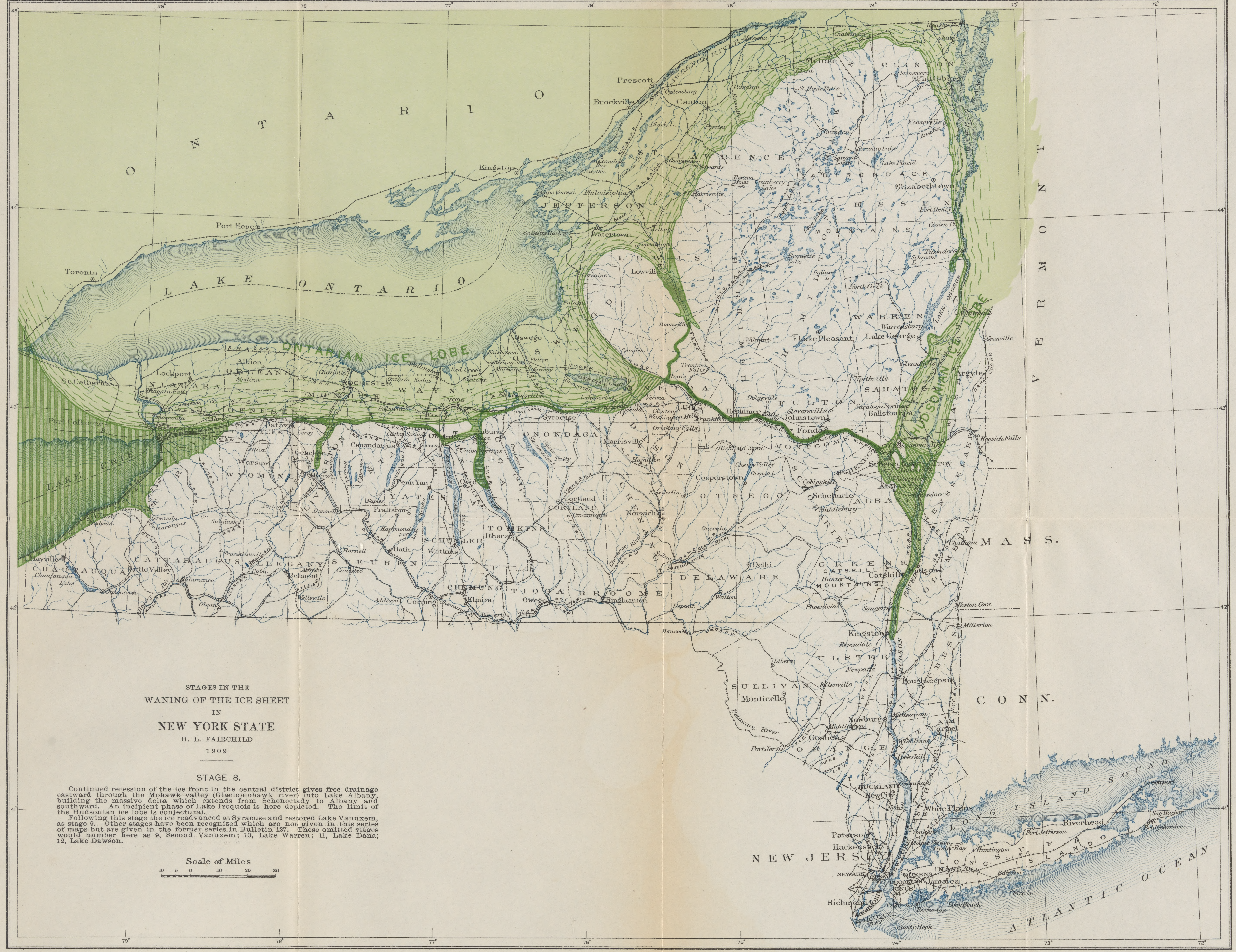
NEW YORK STATE

H. L. FAIRCHILD
1909

STAGE 7.

The Ontarian Lobe has slightly receded in the Syracuse district while remaining stationary in the Batavia district. Lake Vanuxem, the successor of Hall, drains east to the Mohawk, where Lake Amsterdam, the successor of Schoharie, has outlet by South Schenectady and along the base of the Helderberg scarp to the glacial Lake Albany in the Hudson valley. Two glacial lakes, tributary to the Mohawk waters are Lansing Kill and Sacandaga. Port Leyden lake occupies the Black valley, with outlet into the Lansing Kill lake.

Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30



STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN
NEW YORK STATE

H. L. FAIRCHILD

1909

STAGE 8.

Continued recession of the ice front in the central district gives free drainage eastward through the Mohawk valley (Glaciomohawk river) into Lake Albany, building the massive delta which extends from Schenectady to Albany and southward. An incipient phase of Lake Iroquois is here depicted. The limit of the Hudsonian ice lobe is conjectural.

Following this stage the ice readvanced at Syracuse and restored Lake Vanuxem, as stage 9. Other stages have been recognized which are not given in this series of maps but are given in the former series in Bulletin 127. These omitted stages would number here as 9, Second Vanuxem; 10, Lake Warren; 11, Lake Dana; 12, Lake Dawson.

Scale of Miles

10 5 0 10 20 30

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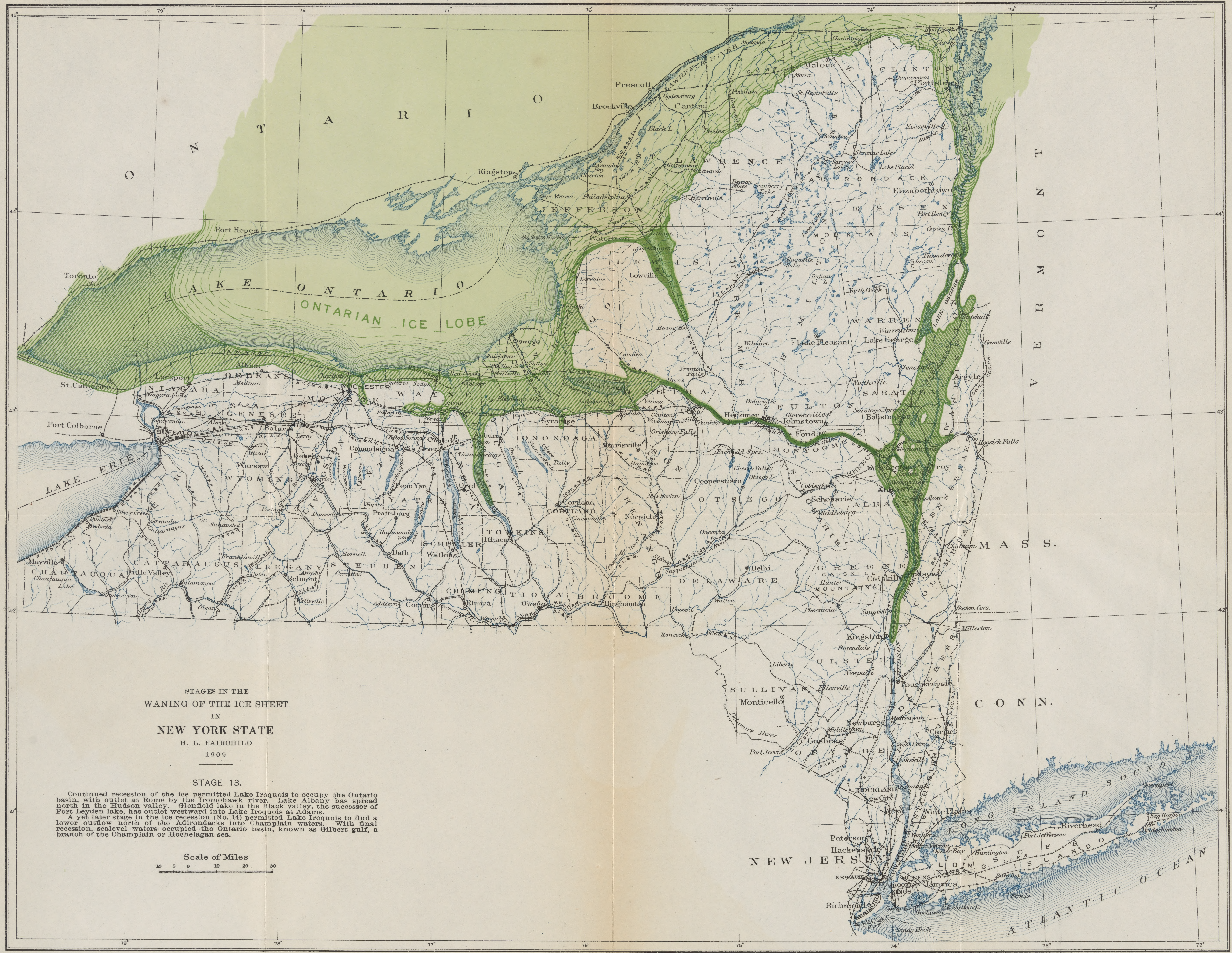
BULLETIN 160 PLATE 17



STAGES IN THE
WANING OF THE ICE SHEET
IN
NEW YORK STATE
H. L. FAIRCHILD
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STAGE 13.

Continued recession of the ice permitted Lake Iroquois to occupy the Ontario basin, with outlet at Rome by the Iromohawk river. Lake Albany has spread north in the Hudson valley. Glenfield lake in the Black valley, the successor of Port Leyden lake, has outlet westward into Lake Iroquois at Adams.

A yet later stage in the ice recession (No. 14) permitted Lake Iroquois to find a lower outflow north of the Adirondacks into Champlain waters. With final recession, sealevel waters occupied the Ontario basin, known as Gilbert gulf, a branch of the Champlain or Hochelagan sea.

Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30